NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES.

DR BRIDGMAN RESIGNS.

A QUESTION OF DOCTRINE THE CAUSE.

THE MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH LOSES ITS POPULAR PASTOR.

The members of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church were greatly surprised and disappointed last evening at the announcement of the resignation of their pastor, Rev. Dr. C. D.W Bridg-. At the close of his Wednesday evening lecture, which was delivered with his wonted eloquence and earnestness, Dr. Bridgman left the church for his home in East Sixty-third-st. Becongregation was dismissed, however, Edward Elliott, clerk of the church, read the following convincing and touching letter from the

My Dear Brethren: For thirteen years I have served as your minister—years I cannot review without profound thenakinless, so rich have they been in tokens of confidence, and of the steadfastness of your love. When I came to you it was at the close of a long, westing controversy, the issues of which were not yet fully apparent. You were a small company: prejudice and hostility stood in our way; any progress was difficult; but through the faith and devotion of those who stood with me, there was much gained in a few years, and the way opened for large and good work for the kingdom of our Lord. The tolls of those rears made our unity the more perfect. As we habored we loved; and the love has continued, yielding inspiration to our mutual work, and making me confident that few pastors have had a deeper and more constant joy in the fellowship of their people than I have had in your company. We have known how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. We have had both temporal and application prosperity. Through the blessing of God you have become streng.

together in unity. We have had both temporal and spiritual prosperity. Through the blessing of God you have become strong.

I would not, for a moment, stand in the way of your further advance. Your unity is more to me than any personal interest; and since I have found that a sermon recently preached has disturbed a flow minds, and has led them to question the soundness of my doctrine. I feel that my pastoral relation to you must come to an end. I do not forget that since the sermon was preached you have assured me by a unanimous vote of your cordial affection. Of your gratitude for the spiritual help received from my ministry, and of loving and hearty co-operation whilst I remain as your pastor. I am grateful for all you have said as to your hope that our fellowship will not be broken.

Still. I am forced to believe that a few were not in accord with that vote; and as I am so constituted that any witholding of confidence must impair the heartiness of my ministry. I herewit tender my resignation of the office I hold as your pastor, to take effect with the close of next Sunday. The separation involves the most profound sorrow. Many of you I have led to the Saviour; almost all I have welcomed into the Church, your sorrows and joys have been mine. It is painful to sever the ties which have been woven hetween us in the various experiences we have passed through together; but I cannot do otherwise, and, as the decision has been reached after days and nights of painful solicitude and carnest prayer, it must be accepted as final.

With the prayer that the God of love and peace will abide with you, and give you abundant prosperity, I amy your affectionate pastor. C. DW. Bridgman.

The sermon to which Dr. Bridgman refers as tausing the disturbance in his church was preached to the proving of Edward to the was preached.

causing the disturbance in his church was preached on the morning of February 15. The text was taken from Mark ix, 43 and 44: "If thy hand offend thee, cut it off; it is better for thee to enter into life maimed, than having two hands, to go into hell, into the fire that never shall be quenched, where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."

"Now we know," said the Doctor, in the course of his sermon, "without my staying to describe it, what the popular opinion is, or has been, concerning the hell of which it speaks in the text; and I must need begin by rejecting it, from the constraint, the irresistible constraint, of the conviction that it-is directly opposed to all that Christ has shown and told us of God; that it is contrary to the revelation he has made to us of the Father. "I do not acknowledge that it has that support in the text which has been claimed for it. I believe, on the contrary, that a careful and unprejudiced examination of the passage in the light of the context and of the Scriptures generally would have led to far other views, yould have discovered a far truer presentation of God-one that is, indeed, stern and severe, yet in perfect accord with the Divine Fatherhood

which it has declared. "To my mind, the ungodlike and terrible hell which casts its lurid glare upon our books of theology, would scarcely have been found here at all, but that the searchers, in their approach, brought it within them, and having unwittingly inserted what they brought, it soon appeared to and east it out and descry the reality. It is difficult because of our traditions; because the fearful thing has for so long been associated with this teaching of it.

'It is obvious that the Lord had no referen to a state of eternal torment by that use of the word. In speaking of 'Gehenna,' He thought of it as a place of corruption, as representing the gathering together of the worthless and the outcast. That is the sense in the passage of the text. . . . The hell against which the Lord had warned the people is just the inward depravity which selfishness and unbelief and unfaithfulness are certain to breed. Such, as I understand it, is the doctrine with reference to hell fire. If we neglect or refuse to judge ourselves for our purification, the Lord will judge us, and nothing will cause Him to refrain. against our evil with an ever increasing intensity, resolutely, perseveringly, even until there is no

"This is my message this morning, a message long meditated, and which I have spoken to you with a profound sense of its solemnity and of what is due to the Gospel of God."

what is due to the Gospel of God."

In speaking of his resignation last evening with a Tribune reporter Dr. Bridgman said:

For many years I have felt that the doctrine of endless torment was inconsistent with the spirit, and even the letter, of the New Testament, and a contradiction of those instincts of the moral sense which God has put in our nature. It cannot be squared with the doctrine of Divine Fatherhoot which seems to me central in the teaching of Christ. The fact that it is so largely discredited even in the most orthodox churches led me to conclude that the time had come for a plain, honest utterance as to the matter, so that my honest utterance as to the semanter, so that my church, at least, might be free from the imputation that we stood for a doctrine we had ceased to believe. With this conviction the semmon was preached. It was pleasing to some, because in accord with their views; a larger number found it helpful in bringing their varue ideas as to the purpose of the divine punishment into definite form: but a few, from their training, their lifelong habit of thought, their conservatism, were pained by it, and showed themselves fearful as to the character of my inture preaching.

They constitute a very small part of my congregation, a small part of the church; but, as I said in my resignation, I have the defect of a sensitive temperation, a small part of the church; but, as I said in my resignation, I have the defect of a sensitive temperation, and theory, ought to be the freest in the world. And so long as one is true to its ecclesiastical polity, and to the vital truths of the Christian faith, he ought not to fear that he will not find in it a pulpit for the utterance of those truths. From all quarters I have had assurances that very many of my laptist brethren sympathize with my view; and, although it is a small question compared with that of the salvation of men from sin through the grace of God in Jesus Christ, I do not regret having given utterance to my conviction with regard to it.

When In speaking of his resignation last evening

When asked why he left the Church when other Basest churches expressed their sympathy with his views, the Doctor said that he believed that expression should be given to these questions involved in his sermon. Another church, which saw nothing in their expression to disqualify a minister and which received him on that basis, would place no hindrance in the way of his

An effort will be made to induce Dr. Bridgman

An effort will be made to induce Dr. Bridgman to reconsider his resignation. A committee was appointed late last evening to confer with him regarding its withdrawal.

Dr. Bridgman was born in Saugerties, this State, in 1835. His first pastorate was at Morristown, N. J.; his second at Jamnica Plain, Mass. After a successful career at the latter place, he was called to the Emanuel Baptist Church, of Albany. While pastor of that church the Doctor's congregation erected one of the largest and finest Baptist churches in this State. In 1875 he accepted a call to the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of this city. The church at that time had a membership of only nineteen; to-day more than accepted a call to the Madison Avenue Baptist Church of this city. The church at that time had a membership of only nineteen: to-day more than 250 names age to be found on its membership roll. Dr. Bridgman is rightly considered one of the most cloquent and scholarly ministers of the

Washington, April 20.-Secretary Tracy returned to Washington from Norfolk last right. Secretary Proctor left this city for New-York this afternoon.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES FOR MAY DAY.

ACTIVITY OF THE ANARCHISTS-NO LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE ALLOWED IN THE CITY ON MAY 1-TROUBLE

THREATENED IN SPAIN. Paris, April 29.-It is officially announced that no labor demonstration will be allowed in the streets of this city on May Day.

A serious feeling of alarm prevails in official circles here at the possibility of an Anarchist outbreak on the first of May. As a result, the military and police authorities have taken, and are taking, extreme pre cautions, and are making every preparation poseffectually to meet and promptly to suppress any disorder on the part of Anarchists or others. Several violent Anarchist manifestoes, intended to incite the soldiers composing the garrison of Paris and its neigh-borhood to revolt, have recently been circulated by agents of the Anarchists. Several of these incendiary documents are in the possession of the police, who

are now engaged in searching the houses of the It is announced that from to-day until the May Day excitement is over no soldiers will be allowed to leave their barracks, except on guard duty or to bring in supplies of provisions, etc. Even the officers are confined to the barracks. To each soldier of the garrison 100 rounds of ball cartridge have been distributed. The military authorities have also arranged plans of communication with the different military posts, barracks and forts, and have completed arrangements for the concentration and distribution at points of vantage of the troops available in case of disorder. Thus, the entire military and police forces of Paris are prepared at almost a moment's notice to issue forth from their quarters and occupy the streets and squares of Paris in such a manner that any Anarchist movement will be practically sure to be nipped in the bud, however well-planned it may be.

The Committee on Labor of the Chamber of Deputies have approved a maximum working-day of ten hours for industrial operatives. The military authorities have also arranged plans of

THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

ALLEGED TO HAVE RESULTED FROM THE RASH-NESS OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER QUINTON.

Calcutta, April 29,-Mrs. F. St. C. Grimwood, the wife of Mr. Grimwood, late British political agent at Manipur, who was murdered when Clief Commissioner James W. Quinton and the other British officials lost their lives, has arrived in this city. According to Mrs. Grimwood's account of the Manipur massacre, the whole disaster was entirely due to the rashness of Chief Commissioner Quinton in refusing to listen to advice given him in council to the negotiations being conducted with the native chiefs concerning the deposition of the Maharajah.

Mrs. Grimwood adds that the British have little right to complain of the Senaputty's treachery, inas ch as the Senaputty (second brother of the deposed Maharajah, and commander in chief of the Manipur forces) was invited by Chief Commissioner Quinton to attend the durbar, with the direct intention of taking unawares and placing him under arrest without the bloodshed which would, it was supposed, have re sulted from an attempt openly to arrest that chieftain. The Senaputty, Mrs. Grimwood says, in some way & other became suspicions of Mr. Quinton's intentions, and consequently did not appear at the durbar. But the wily Manipuri, on the other hand, so well planned a checkmate movement that, instead of allowing the

a checkmate movement that, instead of allowing the British Commissioner to arrest him, the Senaputty arrested Mr. Quinton and his staff.

Mrs. Grimwood's story, which nobody seems to doubt is the true version of the occurrences which led up to the Manipux massacre, has caused some reflections to be cast upon the manner in which the entire Manipur incident has been landled, from the time the Maharajah was deposed down to the apparently inexplicable delay in pushing forward the British forces.

MANAGEMENT OF THE GUELPH FUND.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE A

BILL GIVING THE COUNTRY CONTROL OF IT. Berlin, April 29 .- In the lower House of the Diet to day, Chancellor von Caprivi made an announcement to day. Chancellor von Capivi made an announcement the effect that the Government intended to introduce a bill in the course of the next session giving the country control of the Guelph Fund.

The Chancellor also pointed out that it was im-

possible to ascertain the use made of the Guelph fund during the last twenty years. All the receipts and accounts had been burned at the end of every year. There was, he added, nothing singular in this burning of the receipts and accounts, as it was intended that only to the Minister of the Department to which the Fund was assigned by the Ministry. The expenditure account published in the press, the Chancellor ex-

plained, was without significance. Chancellor von Caprivi also defended the Government's action in confiscating the Hanoverian property. and said that he expected that the bill would change and extend the objects of the Fund, and remove all obscurity. The Fund, however, would not be a savings bank for the Hanoverian family. Later on, replying to a question on the subject, the Chancellor said that the Government would adopt the principles of the future law without waiting for its enactment.

FINANCES OF THE ARGENTINE.

London, April 20.-"The Standard's" Buenos Ayres correspondent says: In an interview, President Pellegrini stated that the Argentine Government had decided to tissue notes against reserve silver, to be legal tender at par value for all obligations in future, He will be unquenchable toward us, burning but not to affect debts incurred before the issue is decreed. A law will be passed declaring contracts not made in the legal currency invalid. Thus it will be impossible for creditors legally to recover gold. The Government found it impossible to obtain sufficient gold for a gold basis. The banks gave official notice of gold for a gold basis. The basis of their inability to control the gold premium. President Pellegrini is of the opinion that it will be beneficial both to bondholders and to the Government if the whole of the external debt is consolidated on a 3 per cent basis.

BURIAL OF YON MOLTKE.

Creisan, April 29.-The body of Field Marshal Count on Moltke reached here to-day, and was conveyed from the railroad station to the mansoleum by officers of the Culrassiers, the procession being headed by Gen eral Levinsk, Bishop Kopp, and the civil authorities of Creisau. The route which the possession followed was lined with members of the different veteran soldiers' associations. Pastor Graeditz pronounced an oration at the grave, and the ceremonies closed with an anthem.

KILLED HIS WHOLE FAMILY AND HIMSELF. Pesth, April 20.—A terrible tragedy, in which a whole family lost their lives happened in this city today. A man employed in the postoffice here was seized with a homicidal frenzy and fatally attacked all the members of his household, never ceasing in his bloody work until he had murdered his wife, motherin-law and three children. The man then started for the Danube and, upon reaching the river threw him-self into the river and was drowned.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA'S FAST TRIP. Victoria, B. C., April 29.—The Empress of India, the first of the new Canadian Pacific Line steamers, arrived

off the harbor yesterday, exactly ten days, four hours and thirty-six minutes from Yokehama, making the best time on record. The vessel then sailed for Van conver, after Mayor Grant had presented Captain Mar-shall, on behalf of the citizens of Victoria, with a silver punch set, appropriately inscribed, in honor of the first steamer of the new China line.

London, April 29 .- "The Times" complains of the delay of the Sayward case in the United States Suprem Court. It declares that the action of the United States authorities in the case almost invites the civilized world to express an opinion, and says that Lord Salisbury's refusal to mix diplomatic negotiations with legal proceedings is amply vindicated.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND NEGOTIATIONS. London, April 29.-Lord Knutsford was in com-munication to-day with the Newfoundland delegates, relative to the terms of the proposed settlement of the points at issue. He promises an arrangement of the matter at an early date.

THE SALON OPENED BY PRESIDENT CARNOT. Paris, April 29 .- President Carnot to-day formally opened the Salon in the Champs Elysees. To-morrow will be varnishing day, and the exhibition of paintings will be opened to the public on Friday.

TO EXPEL HEBREWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG. creed against the Hebrews of Moscow, The decree

ANOUTBREAK FEARED IN PARIS assigns certain places where Hebrews will be permitted A DEFAULTER DISCOVERED. "OLD HUTCH" DISAPPEARS. THE DEADLOCK UNBROKEN.

UPROAR IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER. SIGNOR IMBRIANI'S SERIOUS CHARGE CONCERN-ING THE SLAVE TRADE-THE SIT-

TING SUSPENDED. Rome, April 29.—Signor Imbriani, in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, speaking on the African question, charged the Italian Government with permitting the slave trade to be carried on openly. Signor Imbriani made the assertion that thirty-five young girls who had been taken from their former owners, under the pretext of rescuing them from slavery, had been distributed among a number of Italian officers serving with the Italian Army in Africa.

without absolute proof of their truth having been first obtained.

Amid cries of "It's a lie," "Withdraw," the Minister of War declared that he would not remain in the House unless the charge was withdrawn.

A prolonged uproof, during which several violent scenes were witnessed, followed the announcement of dent of the Chamber was utterly unable to control the

Signor Imbriant is the same Deputy who, on March 3, in the House, while the electoral mandates were being verified, said that he regretted that some mem bers had accepted money to defend certain candidates before the committee intrusted with the work of verification. An exciting scene and uproar followed, but Signor Imbriani refused to retract his remarks. On serious disturbance. He shouted to Signor Crispi:

"You are a servant of Austria"; to waich Crispi replied: "Servants, no; good friends, yes." Signor Imbriani then retorted: "You are servants of Aus-

Signor Crispi replied with a gross insult, intended for Signor Imbriani. The latter called upon him to withdraw his remark. Crispi refused, saying that while he held the place of a Minister of the State he had to do so, as I am only a Deputy. In my pocket I have a revolver. If Signor Imbriani annoys me, let

him beware."

Finally, it was Signor Imbriani who, on April 21, interpolated the Italian Government, at the request of Italian residents of New-York City, in regard to Chief Inspector Byrnes's refusal to accept the decoration of herred upon him by the King of Italy, axing that those citizens were desirous that a decoration should not be offered to a person who was prevented by the laws of his country from accepting such an honor.

Various causes were assigned for his death by the physicians. Heart disease they called it. Notwithstanding the fact that they all became exceedingly indignant when it was suggested that Mr. Gilman committed suicide, subsequent developments proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that Mr. Gilman came to his death by

FRENCH INTRIGUES IN NEWFOUNDLAND. SUPPLYING VESSELS WITH ARMS FOR ATTACK-ING THE CRUISERS-BLOCKADE RUNNING.

St. John's, N. F., April 20 (Special).-Over fifty more essels have run the blockade, taking bait to St. erre. Information has been received that the French have supplied several vessels with arms and liquor, to return and attack the cruisers. The Governor has ordered the warship Pellcan from St. George's to Fortune Bay, to preserve order. The Governor sent last night Major Fawcett, with a strong police force, to the scene. Much anxiety is felt, and there is great in dignation against the French for their intrigues.

HAWAHANS WANT A REPUBLIC.

THE QUEEN'S LIFE SAID TO BE IN DANGER. Chicago, April 29.—A dispatch from San Francisco says that Honolulu advices report that Minister Carter has resigned from the Cabinet and that the people are

OPENING OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Ottawn, April 20.-The first session of the seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada opened this afternoon. At 3 o'clock the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Senate Chamber, where they were informed that the causes of the summoning of Parliament would be declared to-morrow. On returning to their charger the House of Com-mons proceeded to the election of a Speaker, Peter White, member for North Reufrew, being chosen. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow, when the speech from the throne will be read by the tov-ernor-General, L. d. Stanley, of Preston, who will declare Parliament fo have been duly opened.

AN ALLEGED SPECIAL MISSION TO ITALY. Rome, April 29,-"L'Opinione" to-day publishes a eived from Palermo, to the effect that an American Journalist named Engelmann, who has arrived in that city, has been delegated by the Government of the United States to render assistance to the families of the Italian subjects who were lynched in New-Orleans. The correspondent of "L'opinione" asserts that he has seen Engelmann, and it is stated that Engelmann has paid a visit to the village of Caccamo for the purpose of giving help to the family of Monasterio, one of the lynched men, who live at

FRANCE AND HAVTI.

Parts, April 29.-Senator Isaac has given notice that he will question the Government in regard to Hayti, specially as to the significance of the dispatch of an American squadron to Port-au-Prince. Senator Isaac sed to the idea of the United States acquiring the Mole at St. Nicholas as a coaling station, as the

EXCITEMENT AMONG BELGIAN MINERS. Brussels, April 29.—The syndicate of coal-ewners here has decided not to raise the price of coal, in order not to give the miners a pretext for a strike. excitement prevails among the miners of Central Belgium. Meetings of miners are dispersed by gen-darmes, and all disorderly persons are arrested.

EX-OUTEN NATALIE TO LEAVE SERVIA. Belgrade, April 20.—Ex-Queen Natalie of Servia has informed the Regents (Jovan Ristitch, General Costa Prolitch and General Jovan Bell-Markevitch) that she will yield to the influence they have brought to bear upon her, and will shortly leave Servia.

MINISTER GRANT THE GUEST OF MR. REID. Paris, April 29.—The United States Minister here, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, to-day presented Colonel F. D. Grant, the United States Minister at Vienna, to Presi-

PROGRESS OF THE CHILIAN CONFLICT. Paris, April 29.-A dispatch from Iquique says: "The rllamentary forces have occupied Coplago. hundred of Balmaceda's friends who were defending the own fled. The cruisers Argentina and Almirante Lynch were so badly damaged in the conflict with the Planco Encalada that they have been compelled to go Into dock at Valparaiso for repairs.

FIVE, NOT THREE, WERE KILLED.

TWO MORE BODIES FOUND IN THE WRECK ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Baltimore, April 29.-Henry Groff, engineer eight train wrecked in the collision on the Baltimore and Ohio yesterday, was not killed as reported. There were, however, five men killed instead of three. The bodies of J. W. Amey, of Baltimore, conductor of the freight train, and an unknown brakeman of the reight were found under the engine this morning.

Washington, April 29.-In one of the cars that were Washington, April 29.—In one of the cars that were wrecked on the Baltimore and Ohio yesterday were three safes, containing \$17,000, shipped by the United states Express Company to Western banks in exchange for mutilated and other moneys that had been sent to the Treasury for redemption. The safes have been returned to the Treasury Department; their contents were badly charred. Experts were put to work to see what portion can be identified, for which new notes will be issued by the Department.

NO RIGHT TO TAP SKANEATELES LAKE

Symcuse, April 29.-The General Term, Sapre Court, to-day decided, in the suit of William A. Sweet against the city of Syracuse, against the city's right to take Shaneateles Lake water for the city's use. Merwin wrote the opinion, whose particular point is in this declaration: "I see no way to escape the co-clasion that the act of 1800 assumes to appropriat public property for a local purpose and is therefor invalid by ecasions of the absence of the requisite two thirds assent of the Legislature."

A DENIAL FROM MANAGER STUMPF. San Francisco, April 29.-Irwin C. Stumpf, manager of the estate of Senator George Hearst, who owned a

HE COMMITTED SUICIDE SOME TIME AGO. THE FACTS LEAK OUT DURING A SUIT OVER HIS LIFE INSURANCE-A. C. GILMAN STOLE

ABOUT \$223,000.

The fact was brought to public notice by a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday that Arthur C. Gilman, who died suddenly at Flushing, L. I., on December 15 last, was a defaulter to the exnot been discovered until after his death. Mr.

committed suicide, and although rumors of busithe determination of the Minister of War. The Presi- ness troubles were rife at that time, they were also denied. Mr. Gilman was a member of the excited Deputies, and consequently he was compelled firm of J. H. Labaree & Co., of No. 125 Front-st. sent a telegram to Mr. Labaree saying that he did not feel well and would not be in the city until but in several cases transferred his trades. Yes. late the next day. Mr. Labaree wished to see his partner, and so he went to Flushing. When he arrived at Mr. Gilman's house he learned that his partners wife had gone to New-York and that March 12 Signor Imbriani caused another and more Mr. Gilman had gone to his room, after leaving instructions not to be called as he did not feel rapped on the bedroom door, but they received

the bed partly dressed. They shook him gently and physicians were hastily summoned. When been forced to endure the annoyances of Signor Im-briani. "But now," he added, "I am no longer bound they arrived the body was still warm, but Mr. Gilman was dead or died soon afterward. Various causes were assigned for his death by Mr. Gilman committed suicide, subsequent de porter

no response. Then they pushed the door open

and went inside. They saw Mr. Gilman lying on

The story of Mr. Gilman's rise and fall reads like a romance with a tragic ending. On March 10, 1879, Gilman went to work for the firm of Larabee & Steer, composed of J. H. Labaree and Robert W. Steer. His wages for the first year amounted to \$8 a week. In 1880 his salary was almost doubled, and he then received \$15 a week until October, 1880, when Mr. Steer died. The firm was reorganized then, and the old members were so impressed with the young man's business abilities that at the completion of the reorganization he was taken in as a partner. He did not furnish any capital, but he was to receive 10 per cent of the profits of the business. He took complete control of the financial part of the business, so that his defalcations, covering a period of ten years, were not discovered until after his death

After Mr. Gilman died Mr. Labaree was asked if he could give any explanation for the theory clamoring for a republic. It is said that the life of that his partner had committed suicide. He the Queen is in danger. expressed great surprise when the theory was broached, and asserted that so far as he knew the idea had not been entertained by his partner. He said that he knew of no reason why he should take his life, as his business affairs were in good condition. He asserted that he knew, at least, that Mr. Gilman had no business troubles in connection with his firm. The many rumors which were floating about, however, evidently aroused the firm's auspicions, and they got some expert accountants to go over the books. Veysey & Veysey were called in for this purpose, and they made a careful examination of all the accounts kept by Mr. Gilman during the time he was onnected with the firm, and they discovered a

shortage of \$222,934 53. The defalcations were continuous, the accountants said, and were conducted with a degree of skill and treachery to his partners which few cases parallel. The firm was composed, besides Gilman and Labaree, of Charles S. Holmes and Seymour S. Smith. Holmes lived in Cincinnati and paid no attention to the management of the business, but he furnished a large part of the firm's capital.

After the defalcations were discovered Holmes had to advance \$79,000 to prevent the firm from going into bankruptcy. When he advanced this money he took an assignment from the firm of all interest which they could secure in insurance policies on Gilman's life for \$56,000. The policies were made in favor of Gilman's widow, Mrs. Pessie Lawrence Gilman. For some reason Gilman had deposited these insurance policies with his partner, Labarce. These policies were the means of dragging the story of Gilman's crime into court.

After Mr. Gilman's death Mrs. Gilman tried to get possession of these policies, but Mr. Labaree refused to give them sup. The firm contended that Gilman had used the money which he had stolen to pay the premiums on the policies, and that consequently the money ought to go to them. Mrs. Gilman refused to allow that course to be taken, and it was finally decided to put the policies in the hands of Stephen H. Olin, as trustee. He took the policies, collected the money from the insurance companies and deposited it with the Union Trust Company.

After Mr. Holmes had taken an assignment of the firm's interest in the insurance policies he demanded the money from Mr. Olin. The latter refused to give it up, and signified his intention of paying it over to the widow. Mr. Holmes then began a suit in the Supreme Court to rein this city for same days, and are the guests of Mr. cover the money, and he secured a temporary and Mrs. Reid. injunction restraining William B. Davenport, who was appointed administrator of the estate; Mr. Olin, Mrs. Gilman or the Union Trust Company from interfering with the money. A motion was argued before Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to make this injunction permanent, pending the final decision of the courts in the case.

Holmes, in an affidavit which was read to the court, said that Gilman defrauded his partners by court, said that Gilman defrauded his partners by systematically falsifying the accounts and by forgery. As has been said, the full amount of the defalcation was \$222,934 50. There was due to Gilman at the time of his death the sum of \$6,121 89 from the profits of the business. Gilman deposited the money which he stole from the firm in the Seventh National Bank and the Mechanics' Bank, of this city, and the Flushing Bank and the Queens County Bank, of Long Island City. He drew it all out again before his death, however, and no trace of it can now be found. Labarce says in an adidavit that he could trace \$4,000 which Gilman had stolen from the firm directly to the insurance companies to pay the

baree says in an affidavit that he could trace \$4,000 which Gilman had stolen from the firm directly to the insurance companies to pay the premiums on the policies.

Charles S. Crowell, who was a bookkeeper in the firm's employ, made an affidavit in which he said that he had made false entries in the firm's books under the instructions of Gilman. At the time the entries were made he was not aware that they were fraudulent, but supposed they were finade with an honest purpose. They were such entries as false sales and purchases.

Gilman in his lifetime was exceedingly popular and well liked by nearly every one who knew him. He was a member of a great many clubs, and was free with his money. At the time of his death he was thirty-six years old. Only a few years before his death he married Miss Bessie Lawrence, the daughter of Effingham Lawrence. Gilman was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Gilman, who occupied several important places in his cailling.

The young man was an excellent musician, and

THE FAMOUS SPECULATOR A MENTAL AND FINANCIAL WRECK.

HIS GREAT FORTUNE LOST IN GAMBLING ON THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE-PENNI-LESS AND A WANDERER-A TALK WITH HIS SON.

Chicago, April 29 .- B. P. Hutchinson, who has tent of almost \$223,000, and that his crime had for many years been a unique and prominent figure on the Chicago Board of Trade and Gilman's death was surrounded by a great deal of in banking and other financial enterprises, and The Marquis di Budini, replying for the Italian Gov- mystery and it caused a stir in Flushing at the one of the West's most famous speculators, has disappeared, and taking into consideration recent J. S. Corey, the Coroner of Queens County, re- erratic actions it is feared he has broken down. fused to issue a burial permit at first, in conse. It is stated on the authority of those who are quence of the peculiar circumstances surrounding on intimate relations with Mr. Hutchinson that Mr. Gilman's death. All his relatives and near his mind is in a failing condition, and that he friends denied indignantly the rumor that he had is now out of the business world for good. Just was known to be a heavy buyer. Since the drop a number of the houses with which he has been trading have called for margins. It is said On the morning of the day that he died he that the great operator appeared to take umbrage at their action, and has not only responded slowly, terday and this morning several houses closed out Mr. Hutchinson's trades in the open market, on account of this failure to respond. To-day he could not be found anywhere. He announced on a vacation, and this caused his relatives to well. Mr. Labarce and the servant in the house inquire at the different railroad depots. Finally it was learned that he had purchased a ticket for Pensacola at the Eastern Illinois station late last night, but it was not known that he had taken the train. Early in the evening he had

> All this caused many wild rumors of suicide and bankruptcy, but Mr. Hutchinson's relatives think he has simply wandered away while temporarily demented, and will turn up all right. The rumors about his business affairs were definitely settled this evening, when his son Isaac said to a re-

> called on a man with whom he had long been

friendly and bade him good-by, adding that he

would never be seen again.

"Father has been demented for some time. Affairs on the Board have been going against him. We have hoped that he would be able to tide over, but things have gone from bad to worse, and it is 'Then you admit that your father has failed?'

"I admit that he has suspended business, but he will be able to pay dollar for dollar. I do not think father will ever resume business." "What is the amount of his outstanding ac-

counts ?" "Some \$2,500,000 in open trades alone. I wish to state here that my brother, C. L. Hutchinson, has had no business relations with father for the last five years. The affairs of his bank, the Corn Exchange, will not be affected in the least by my father's downfall. Some time ago we came to the conclusion that father was demented and we thought of taking his business affairs out of his hands and have a conservator appointed, but we were advised to abandon this intention. were advised to abandon this intention.
Father has been on the verge of ruin
for a long time. We did our utmost to keep

the fact from the public "Do you think your father has committed sui-cide?"
"No, I do not. I think that we will hear from

him soon."

"It is rumored about the Board that your father has lost over \$5,000,000 during the last two years, and that he has made little money; is this true?"

this true?

this true?"

"Father has lost heavily and won little, but I do not think it is as bad as that. The greater part of his fortune has disappeared, but he will not be entirely penniless."

Indianapolis, Ind., April 29.—A dispatch from Evansville to "The Sentinel" says: "The Chicago speculator, B. P. Hutchinson, arrived in this city this morning at 16:15, and left her at 2:05 this afternoon for the South, over the Louisville and Nashville road. The agent at the station thinks he bought a ticket for Memphis, but is not certain."

A LIVELY JOURNEY TO GREYTOWN.

EX-CONGRESSMAN MERRIAM TELLS OF THE EXPERIENCES OF EX-SENATOR MILLER'S PARTY.

Ex-Congressman Clinton L. Merriam, who was one of those who went with ex-Senator Warner Miller to Greytown, Nicaragua, and who was wrecked on Ron Kador reef in the Caribbean Sea, returned to Ne York yesterday. He tells an interesting story of his experiences, which he described as one of the greatest "nicnics" he ever had although he has been a constant traveller for over a quarter of a century. "When the Agnan struck on the reef," said Mr. Merriam, "we were scarcely aware of it, she went on so gently. captain tried to back off, but the vessel would move. The vessel was not very stanch, and the pounding on the coral reef soon made a hole in her The ceef is in a place where the currents are constantly changing, and there are evidences of numerous wrecks around. One vessel with 800 people was lost there some years ago. That will give you an idea of the danger of salling in those waters. I guess the captain was asleep when the vessel struck. It was about 3 o'clock in the morning. I came on deck, but when I saw that we were fast on the reef I went back to my

"The next morning some of the party, Captain Watrons, who is an old whaler; W. E. Simmons, John E. Spear and Mr. Rapalye, helped to get out the boats and with the crew worked to get the people ashore, They all labored hard and in a short time we were made omfortable on the reef. The first mate and some of the crew went off in a boat to get help. up tents for the four women in the party and afterward put them in some small huts that we found, which had been erected by turtle-hunters who come regularly to the reef.

"Captain Guy Howard, formerly of the 12th Infantry, U. S. A., did good work in handling the Caribs. He had some experience with the Indians on the plains and knew just what to do with those black fellows The men slept in the tents with the sand for a bed. It was very amusing to see the small crabs there. They stow themselves away in empty shells, thus being They slow themselves away in empty shells, thus being to the desk a resolution to have read at noon the covered as with an umbrella, and they crawl over you Jacobs bill, preventing the Union Ferry Company from as lively as sand bugs at Coney Island. We had the Bishop of Honduras with us and a colored minister. The colored preacher said to the Eishop as the people were being transferred to the reef: 'Had we not better pmay?' 'This is not the time to pray; this is the time to work,' replied the Bishop and he helped as much as any one. There were on this island probably 10,000 'boobles,' a peculiar white bird which always faces the bill. Mase went among some of the country memthe trade winds that blow there.

"We remained on the reef five days then we were taken to Greytown. plenty to eat and to drink-about 2,000 bottles of apollinaris, besides Jamaica pop and something stronger, were disposed of. It was one of the pleas-antest picules I ever had. We had several sheep on board, and after the wreck we used to joke about turning them out to feed on the grass on the bottom of the old steamship. It was very pleasant at Grey-town.

"I think the work on the canal will be a success."

The dredges used at Panama were purchased for an enormous sum of money. The cost of transporting them to Greytown alone cost \$100,000, and the work them to Greytown alone cost \$100,000, and the work is going on night and day with the regularity of a steam engine. The workmen are healthy and there is very little sickness among the people there. The hospital was empty when I was there. I have every confidence in the success of the work."

Nashville, Tenn., April 29.—Delightful weather and chaplendid condition of the track caused another large crow and was free with his money. At the time of his death he was thirty-six years old. Only a few years before his death he married Miss Bessie Lawrence, the daughter of Effingham Lawrence. Common was the eldest son of the Kev. Edward Gilman, who occupied several important places in his calling.

The young man was an excellent musician, and for a long time before he was married he was the organist of St. George's Church at Flushing, and for a while of a church in this city. He was a member of the Union Club, the Calumet Club, the Racquet Club, the New-York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Players' Club, the Reform Club, the New-York Whist Club and the Tuxedo Club. to attend the races at West Side Park to-day, about 8,000

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SENATOR LAUGHLIN CLOSES THE CANAL RESOLUTION DEBATE.

AN ABLE REVIEW OF THE FORTNIGHT'S STRUC-

GLE IN THE SENATE FOR CANAL INVESTI: GATION-MR. BROWN THE ONLY DEMO-

CRATIC SENATOR TO SPEAK.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSAL Albany, April 29 .- The Canal Ring, supported by David B. Hill and the Democratic members of the Legislature, fights to the "last ditch." It will not permit an investigation to be made into the administration of the Canal Department by the Senate Canal Committee; and to-morrow, therefore, the Legislature will adjourn without having transacted a large amount of important

public business which was before it. The taxpayers of the State, reviewing the history of the last fortnight's deadlock in the Senate, will perceive at once the responsibility of the Democratic party for that deadlock and for the consequent loss of important measures. A fortnight ago the Clerk of the Senate, John S. Kenyon, had begun to call the roll upon Senator Laughlin's resolution for an investigation of the Canal Department. The names of two Senators had been called, and within two minutes more the roll-call would have been finished, and the resolution would not have been longer considered. It was at this moment that Lieutenant-Governor Jones suddenly assumed the chair, ordered the Clerk to discontinue calling the roll, and permitted the Democratic Senators to begin debating the resolution Ever since that time the Democrats have been debating the resolution, or amendments bearing upon

it. In this manner they have prevented the con sideration of some 200 Assembly bills of high importance. They would not permit Clerk Kenyon to finish the completion of that interrupted roll call. Once that roll-call was completed, the Assembly bills would immediately come before the Senate for its consideration. The Democrats, therefore, by their obstructive tactics, have killed the Assembly bills. Many of them are local measures in which thousands of persons are interested.

The final debate upon the Laughlin resolution for the investigation of the Canal Department to-day was notable for one reason. The Democratic Senators, with one exception, made no speeches. In fact, they could not do so with any assurance after the passage by the Assembly yesterday of a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the Canal Department. If the Assembly Democrats were in favor of an investigation of the Canal Department, why should one be opposed by the Demoerats of the Senate? Mr. Brown, the only Demperatic Senator who made a set speech upon the resolution, seemed to appreciate this inconsistent attitude, because he frankly said that the Democratic Senators opposed an investigation of the Canal Department by Republican Senators because they believed such an investigation would harm the Democratic party. The logic of this confession is that an investigation of the Canal Department by the Democratic Assemblymen will not harm the Democratic party. The Democratic Assemblymen will fire only blank cartridges when they train their cannon upon the Canal Depart-

Senator Vedder asked Senator Brown if the latter would be willing to grant President pro em Fassett the right to name an investigating committee of seven to learn about the managenent of the Canal Department.

"No," replied Mr. Brown, "I am opposed to Senator Fassett appointing any such committee."

"But," said Mr. Vedder, "the Democratic Speaker has just appointed such a committee, It will be a partisan committee, with five Demo-

It will be a partisan committee, with five Demo-crars and two Republicans as its members. Why not grapt us the privilege of appointing a Canal Investiga. Z Committee with a majority of Re-publicans as its members?"
Senator Brown smiled and replied: "If we ever give Senator Fassett the authority to appoint this committee, he shall have the authority to appoint a majority of Republicans as its members. But I do not think we will grant him that right." But I do not think we will grant him that right."
Senator Laughlin closed the debate with a speech of much ability, reviewing the fortnight's struggle. The strongest point he made was the citation of the example of former Legislatures in making investigations. Thus, in 1880 there was an investigation of the management of the State's asylums; in 1881 an investigation of the canals; in the same year an investigation of the Quarantine Department; in 1882 an investigation of the construction of the Capitol; in 1883 an investigation; in 1884 an investigation of the armories, and in 1885 an investigation of the State Engineer's Department.

epartment. "Why not trust the Assembly to make a thor-

ough investigation of the Canal Department?" inquired Senator McCarren.

"Why not ask the pot to investigate the blackness of the kettle?" replied Senator Laughlin. why not ask the pot to investigate the black ness of the kettle?" replied Senator Langhlin. "You might as well do this as ask the Assembly to investigate the canals. Without any latention of being profane, permit me to say it would be suing the Devil and trying him in Hell."

The Senate then, upon motion of Senator Fassett, took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

MANY SENATE BILLS PASSED.

THE MEASURE MAKING THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE FOOTPATH FREE AND THE UNION FERRY

COMPANY FARE BILL AMONG THEM. Albany, April 29 (Special).—The Assembly to-day, esembled the New-York Stock Exchange on a panic In spite of the fact that the Democrats had declared that no more Senate bills would be passed, on account of the deadlock in that house, the members busied themselves mainly in passing Senate bills. One of the first of the Senate measures to get through was the bill which Mr. Jacobs introduced some time ago, making the footpath on the Brooklyn Bridge free. There was no opposition to this.

A few minutes later Assemblyman Earl sent quietly, increasing its rate of fare. "Tim" Sullivan and Mr. Mase were not watching for this move on the part of Mr. Earl, so they did not object. They were expecting that Mr. Kelly, of Brooklyn, would make the motion. At the hour named the bill was taken up and read for the last time. In the meantime considerable scrambling was being done by Sullivan and Mase to defeat bers who were not supposed to know anything about it, and managed to get a few of them to vote with him, When they were told what the bill did, most of them changed their votes from the negative to the affirma-Aspinall, who made, in explaining his vote, a brillians speech, which effectually overcame the "missionary" work that Mase and Sullivan were doing against the bill. The measure received seventy-one affirmative votes and only twenty-four negative votes. Sullivan was so angry at Mr. Aspinall because the bill had been carried that he used some exceedingly hard language on the floor. Had Spenker Sheehan done his duty he would have brought Sullivan before the bar of the House and punished him in some way. The bill now

goes to the Governor. Mr. Brodsky introduced and passed immediately a bill extending for one year the terms of the members of the Board of Electrical Control of New-York. The Browne bill taking away from Timothy Sher the oyster docks was taken from the committee the morning, but the attempt to advance the bill furth

Mr. Woodbury obtained enough votes to take from the Codes Committee the bill introduced by him some time ago, extending the provisions of the Corrupt Practices act to primary elections and conventions. He failed, however, to get unanimous consent to

advance the bill further. A bill giving to the widow of Assemblyman Brundage the salary for the year was introduced and passed.

Mr. Foley's bill increasing the number of the members of the Board of Aldermen to twenty-four

A hard fight was made by some of the country

St. Petersburg, April 29.—A decree has been issued ordering the enforcement in St. Petersburg of the same measures against the Hebrews as were recently de-